

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : : : APRIL 9

The Humphreys boom for Mayor, like the humble bee, was biggest when first born.

The contest between Senator Russell and Colonel Mazuma promises to be the most interesting heavyweight set of the year.

Some Kona petitioners know what they want—the abolition of personal taxes and the establishment of a maximum rate of ten cents per pound for fish. We don't know why they did not ask that fish be given away, but presume they will do so later.

Prendergast, as was fully expected, brought in another Tramway bill. It is not so bad a measure as the other one was, but it is bad enough to smirch every man who votes for it. We feel it safe to say that Prendergast will never court an investigation of his interest in the thing.

Hilo wants \$350,000 and ought to have it. So far, petitions have come in for about \$2,000,000 with the fire claimants and Queen Liliuokalani not counted. At the same time there is a strong native demand for the abatement of taxes and the passage of County and City bills that would enormously increase them. To cap the climax the whole complicated matter has been referred to a Legislature, the ruling majority of which can hardly tell the difference between a column of figures and a column of troops.

ANOTHER HOME RULE SCHEME.

The Home Rule members of the Senate have got it into their heads that the Organic Act gives them the power to not only reject and confirm gubernatorial appointments but to join in making them. That is the way they interpret the "advice and consent" clause. So these remarkable statesmen caucused the other night and decided, pending a possible reconsideration, to reject all the Governor's nominations and offer him a substitute list which should contain the names of a few of the Governor's friends and a good many of the Home Rule job-chasers. The caucus wanted to control the offices of High Sheriff, Superintendent of Public Works, Treasurer, members of the Board of Health and anything else that might be worth while, leaving to the Governor, who is responsible to the President and Congress for the administration of the Territory, a few subsidiary appointments. The Limekiln statesmen went away from the caucus fully persuaded that, within a short time, the control of the Executive patronage would be vested in them, whereupon there would be a high old time in Hawaii.

The first chill received by these make-believe solons came from Delegate Wilcox, who, it is understood, told them to let all the Governor's nominations stand. Wilcox has acquired some new ideas in Washington along with a modicum of common sense, and he is much averse to the caucus program, knowing it to be futile as well as foolish. At this writing, however, it is not believed that he has materially modified the scheme. The Home Rule Senators still insist upon what they call a compromise, which means taking the turkey themselves and leaving the buzzard for the Governor.

Of course the only result of this fantastic venture will be to continue the present incumbents where they are. If any of them are not confirmed they may stay out of office until the Legislature adjourns sine die and then go back again under appointment. It is all as easy as two and two making four. As for letting the Home Rulers run any Department of the Government that would be a rather severe joke on the taxpayers as well as the Republican party, which, we imagine, Governor Dole would be about the last man to perpetrate.

THE FOUNDER OF THE NAVY.

In speaking of the development of the American Navy since the day of small but glorious beginnings, a London journal that should be better informed speaks of "that sea ruffian, John Paul Jones." This is a most unfortunate and unjustifiable expression to use of a naval hero whose right to all the honors which one gentleman accords another, was not merely conceded but insisted upon by the British commanders who yielded him their swords.

Far from being a ruffian of any kind, Paul Jones was, as the Duchess d'Orleans called him, "a Bayard afloat." He was the first gentleman of the sea. Though the son of Scottish peasants, he was received in the court society of France, entertained by Bourbon royalty and made a Chevalier by Louis XVI. More than that, as an Admiral of Russia, he gained a footing of personal intimacy with the Empress Catherine; and when he visited England after the Revolutionary war, society received him with pleasure and respect. He was almost a son to Franklin; and austere John Adams, in spite of himself, could not refuse to do him honor. A linguist, a courier, and a diplomat, as well as the most daring and successful sea fighter of his day, Paul Jones shone with a social as well as a militant luster in the drawing rooms of palaces. Of his high breeding and gentle courtesy no one gave clearer evidence than Captain Pearson, R. N., who struck the colors of the Serapis in the memorable battle with the Bon Homme Richard. No ruffian was Paul Jones, despite the price once put upon his head.

Considering what he was to America his name ought to find a place in the Hall of Fame. Had he lived it might also have gained a niche in the Pantheon of France. A week before his sudden death Paul Jones was offered the post by the leaders of the Directory, of Grand Admiral. Had he lived and accepted it he might have been matched with Nelson at Trafalgar. That was what Napoleon meant when, musing over the destruction of his fleet, he said that Paul Jones had not lived long enough to fulfill his destiny. "My Admirals," said the great soldier, "talk of pelagic conditions and the like, as if there were any conditions for an Admiral to observe save that of discovering his enemy and fighting him. Paul Jones would have agreed with me in that."

SAVING THE BOYS.

Boys are exposed to temptations in Honolulu which they escape in many mainland places of greater size. In the East, for a part of the year, there is an incentive among them to spend much time within doors. The storms of winter, the long rains of summer, the mud of spring and autumn, help teachers and parents to keep growing boys under their eye. But here it is a physical hardship for restless urchins to stay within doors at any time; the streets allure, winter and summer, and boys and girls naturally get an amount of freedom to run about which is by no means the best for them and which is responsible for laxity in their conduct and oftentimes in their morals.

Running in the street in a staid New England town is thought to be bad for the young and it is. But what a lad sees here is ten times worse than anything he sees there. The vices of Asia, Africa, Oceania, Europe and America; the vices of a seaport which is in close touch with its waterfront, all are concentrated here. Devilry is taught in five languages and in multifarious forms. The human flotsam and jetsam of the world are cast up on this beach and the youngsters come into contact with them. And as, in the tropics, youth develops fast, it is astonishing how early boys and girls acquire bad habits. One passing transport left a knowledge of the gambling game of "craps" in town and now boys gather under electric lights after midnight to play the fascinating game. And so prevalent is "craps" that we already have in sight a native and Portuguese population of gamblers.

In what may be called the tonic latitudes, there is a constant incentive to work which is lacking here. Boys begin labor without much goading and, where the need exists, begin at an early age. They feel like doing something. Here the climate promotes sloth and sloth invites the devil. It was easier for Adam and Eve to fall in the banana patch of an equatorial Eden than it would have been on a piney upland in the North. Give a boy his way in a New England town and he is ten times more likely to look for a job than is a boy of equally good stuff in Honolulu. Unless taken firmly in hand the native boy does nothing but loaf and play "craps"; the Portuguese boy is no credit to his parent stock; there is an offensive percentage of lazy white boys.

The question is, What can be done to improve them? What can be done to bring them out of idleness and mischief and make them worth raising? The promoters of the Boys' Brigade answer the question in a practical way. They say: We will, if supported in the undertaking, get these stray lads out of the streets, interest them in games and amusements of a wholesome kind and then give them a groundwork in some of the trades. So far as our means will allow we will do the work of a Cooper Union. In fact we are doing it now and can point to actual results to support our theories. If given money enough to establish a few more centers of effort about town we will undertake to make useful citizens out of hundreds of boys who otherwise may be a burden on society or a menace to its peace. We do not ask money as a mere gift, although such money would be put to the best of uses; but we propose to earn funds by means of entertainments. Will you help?

This question is up to the business men and citizens generally. Will they help? If not, why not? No cause can be worthier than that of making good citizens for future use, diminishing crime, encouraging good morals and thrift among the youth of Honolulu and saving them from themselves. We go to great trouble over heathen abroad. Here are heathen at home. We try to rescue hardened sailors, but here is a scheme to keep boys from hardening into men that need to be rescued. We perspire over schemes to lead men away from saloons; here is a plan to keep boys from going to them. What do our well-to-do and moral people propose?

THE MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

One of the most noted features of recent educational reforms is the prominence given to the social side of the work of the schools. Teachers are everywhere putting forth their best efforts to cultivate the social spirit in their pupils—to lead them to realize that they belong to a community. It is natural and right that attention should first be drawn to the school community, but it is desirable also that pupils be led to feel themselves part of a larger community—of a city, or state, or a nation, and finally of the world.

Much has been done in the last few years in our schools on the first step of this social series. Now comes the City Improvement section of the Kilo-hana Art League with a proposition that a May Day festival be held at Thomas Square, and that all the school children of the city take part. This proposition is worthy of all support as an educational measure. It finds its justification in the second step of the series given above—the community interest in the city. By all means let the children have a good time and something more in the coming May Day festival.

And now the Home Rule papers are beginning to abuse John Emmeluth and are looking askance at Nicholas Russell. Evidently a leader with any honesty or common sense is a marked man in the Home Rule camp.

MARCH LIST
OF DEATHS

Fifty-two Hawaiians Head a Roster of Unusual Length.

The mortuary report of the Board of Health for the month of March, 1901, contains the following statistics:

Deaths—Under one year, 26; 1 to 5 years, 5; 5 to 10 years, 2; 10 to 20 years, 5; 20 to 30 years, 16; 30 to 40 years, 13; 40 to 50 years, 18; 50 to 60 years, 15; 60 to 70 years, 13; over 70 years, 3; a total of 116. The deaths among the Hawaiians were the greatest, 52 being recorded; Chinese and Japanese, 16 each; Portuguese, 11; Americans, 9; Great Britain, 4; other nationalities, 8. The monthly death rate per 1,000 of population, based on the last census returns of 39,306, is 2.95. Marriages reported, 33; births reported, 45. The causes of death were as follows: Typhoid fever, 2; bubonic plague, 1; diarrhoea, 5; dysentery, 3; venereal, 2; alcoholism, 2; inanition, 3; stomach disease, 1; womb, 1; other parts, 3; pulmonary, 25; miliary, 1; senile marasmus, 2; old age, 1; premature birth, 1. Nervous Diseases—Congestion of brain, 2; hemorrhage of brain, 1; convulsions, 3; paralysis, 3; beriberi, 3; angina pectoris, 1; aneurism of aorta, 1; bronchitis, 5; pneumonia, 13; la grippe, 1; gastric ulcer, 1; gastritis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 2; inflammation of intestines, 7; cirrhosis of liver, 3; inflammation of liver, 1; peritonitis, 3; chronic nephritis, 1; uraemia, 1. Accidents and violence—Falls, 1; methods of transportation, 1; crushed by a bale of hay, 1. The general summary is as follows: Febrile, 3; diarrhoeal, 8; venereal, 2; dietetic, 5; constitutional, 31; developmental, 4; nervous, 12; circulatory, 9; respiratory, 19; digestive, 18; urinary, 2; accidents and violence, 3.

General statistics of the Board of Health for the month of March by departments are as follows: Report of City Sanitary Officer—Building permits approved, 69; building permits disapproved, 1; recommendations made, condemnation of privy in yard of Judiciary grounds; inspections made, 431; cesspools located, 21; prosecutions in court, none.

Report of Sanitary Inspectors—Nuisances reported, 2,422; nuisances abated, 2,114; complaints filed, none; inspections made, 5,464.

Report of City Physician—Patients visited, 33 (119 visits); patients treated at office, 428; patients sent to hospital, 3; prescriptions filled, 593.

Report of Food Commissioner—Samples of milk tested, 53; samples of food tested, 23; prosecutions made, none; chemical analyses made, none; adulterations detected, 23; samples of drugs, tested, 14. Report of Plumbing Inspector—Plans filed, 137; inspections made, 302; permits issued, 137; final certificates issued, 121; sewerage connections approved, 11.

Report of Garbage Department—Cesspools pumped, 201; scow loads garbage to sea, 164; loads of garbage removed, 650; dead animals removed, 8.

Report of Meat and Fish Inspectors—Animals examined, 1,894; fluke, livers, 101; carcasses condemned, 1; fish examined, 218,292; tubercular cattle destroyed, 2; fish condemned, 5,415.

PROPOSED SUGAR TAX.

No More Reason for it Than for a Taro Tax.

The latest brilliant idea of the independent majority in the Legislature is a tax on sugar. Now, a tax on sugar from a revenue point of view is probably all right, and would probably bring as much money into the treasury as even the present Legislature would be able to appropriate in the many fool schemes they have devised, but from a constitutional point of view it would hardly stand, for strictly speaking there is no more and no better reason for taxing sugar than there is for taxing any other product of the country. Putting a tax on sugar may not be class legislation as that term is generally understood, but it is in its essence the same thing exactly. Simply because a certain industry pays big dividends is not a legal reason for singling it out to meet Government expenses. Probably at the present time an acre of taro is worth more than an acre of sugar or any other island product, but our anti-chaos legislative majority would hardly relish the suggestion of a tax on taro.—Hilo Tribune.

Mr. Parker is Pastor.

Editor Advertiser:—I desire to correct the impression which would be conveyed by the word "pastor" in connection with the picture of Kawaiahao church and myself in the excellent Easter number of the Advertiser. Rev. H. H. Parker is the pastor of Kawaiahao church and has carried the burden of that church work with earnest love for almost thirty-eight years. The position I occupy in these Islands is that of a "Kokuia," or helper in any line of spiritual work for the benefit of Hawaiians in these days of many and rapid changes. Mr. Parker and the Kawaiahao church very cordially invited me to aid them in certain ways. With the same thought some work has also been done for Kaunakapili church and other branch churches around Honolulu. Call me simply a "helper" and I shall be satisfied. I thought the half-tone portrait was to be used with the partial report of my sermon. May Mr. Parker be spared many years to shepherd Kawaiahao church—and may he have many "helpers."

W. D. WESTERVELT.

General Young, successor to General Shafter is back in San Francisco again, having returned from the Philippines.

Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

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